

JAPANESE 2ND HOME ISLAND IS OCCUPIED



Emergency Aid was required for this victim of a Japanese prison camp. Capt. William Wellborn, of Elkins, N. C., administers first aid to the prisoner who collapsed after three years of privation and torture.

Other Yank Forces Fan Out in Tokyo Bay Area

YOKOHAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 4 (UP).—American airborne troops landed on the second Japanese home island today, taking over Kanoya Airdrome on southern Kyushu. Other occupation forces extended their foothold on eastern Tokyo Bay to 50 miles as they fanned out in swift envelopment of the Japanese homeland.

Two planes carrying 120 technicians of the 11th Airborne Division took off from Atsugi in the Tokyo bridgehead and flew 572 miles southwestward to Kanoya, landing there at 1:30 p.m. (12:30 a.m. EWT).

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's occupation schedule calls for powerful new forces of airborne troops to land at Kanoya tomorrow while a seaborne armada sails into Kago-shima Bay and disgorges other thousands of Americans in the Takasu port area, four miles southwest of Kanoya.

Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberg's U.S. 8th Army sent 3,000 men of the 112th Regimental Combat Team across Tokyo Bay to take over Tateyama Naval Base from advance Marine detachments. At the same time another advance party of the 11th Airborne Division landed at Chiba, 50 miles north of Tateyama.

Chiba is 20 miles across Tokyo Bay from the heart of Tokyo. It represents the northernmost point of the initial American occupation zone from which Japanese troops were withdrawn before the first American landing last Thursday.

More than 20,000 troops and 12,000 vehicles—tanks, trucks, jeeps and armored cars—of the 11th Airborne and 1st Cavalry divisions swarmed ashore in the Tokyo-Yokohama harbor since Japan's surrender.

The vehicles provided occupation forces with their first heavy equipment. The sole transportation since the landing Thursday has been by cars and trucks of the Japanese military.

Yokohama port facilities are in "excellent condition" and should be operating at peak capacity within a month, it was announced by port commander Col. Benjamin C. Fowlkes, Selma, Ala.

NORTH TOKYO OFF LIMITS

Tokyo itself, north of Tama River, still was off limits to American forces, but some officers with urgent business went in and out of the city unmolested. officers with urgent business went in and out of the city, unmolested.

(MacArthur shortly will move his headquarters to the American embassy building in Tokyo, the broadcast said as recorded by United Press in San Francisco. The Supreme Allied commander will live in the American Ambassador's official residence and his staff will take up quarters in the nearby Daiiti Hotel near Shimbashi railroad station, Tokyo said.)

The main body of the 1st Cavalry division already has moved into the Hara-Machida area eight miles north of Atsugi airdrome, where it is standing ready to march into Tokyo the moment MacArthur gives the order.

The cavalrymen took control of a 200-square mile area that includes four airstrips. One regiment of the division remained in Yokohama to relieve the 11th Airborne Division of military police duties in the area.

(Tokyo Radio, as heard by FCC, reported that 6,000 American troops will be transferred from Atsugi to Hiratsuka tomorrow.)

(Tokyo Radio reported that MacArthur summoned Japanese Foreign Minister Momoru Shigemitsu to his headquarters in the New Grand Hotel at Yokohama for a lengthy conference this morning regarding the American occupation of Tokyo.)

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An Editorial



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Soviet Journal Scores Threats to Use Atombomb for World Mastery

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UP).—The magazine New Times today assailed some sections of the American press for advocating that the United States "secure world mastery by threatening use of the atomic bomb," and warned that other nations soon will invent weapons equally potent.

The article, the first detailed analysis of the atomic bomb's significance to appear thus far in the Soviet press, said that the missile's development made lasting peace and security imperative. It urged international pooling of atomic knowledge as "the most effective method of mutual understanding of all freedom-loving nations."

Characterizing the bomb as "one

of the greatest inventions of modern science, fraught with enormous consequences in all fields of human life," the article, by M. Rubinstein, said: "At the same time it is clear to all right-thinking men that the discovery does not solve any political problems internationally or inside individual countries."

"Those who cherish illusions in this respect will suffer inevitable disappointment."

The article bitterly attacked the "Hearst-Patterson-McCormick press"

for its asserted arguments that the U. S. use the threat of the atomic bomb to enforce its will in international affairs, and said:

"These flagrant imperialists forget history's lessons. They ignore the collapse of Hitlerite plans for world hegemony, which were based on intended utilization of temporary superiority in technical development."

The article said that "many other

countries have scientists who studied the problem of splitting the atom and who will work with redoubled energy to invent weapons as good or better." It approved suggestions to vest the control of atomic energy in an international body, "since the fundamental principles are well-known and henceforth it is simply a question of time before any country will be able to produce atomic bombs."

Soviets to Fortify Kuriles

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3 (UP).—Khabarovsk Radio, which greeted Russian troops in the Far East today with a "good morning comrades and a fine victory day to you all," disclosed later that Russia would heavily fortify the Kurile Islands. The 20-odd islands of the Kurile chain stretching north of Japan will

Moscow's Guns Ring Out in Final Salute

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Generalissimo Joseph Stalin marked the Soviet Union's V-J Day today with an Order of the Day saluting the Red Army and Red Navy. Moscow Radio said Stalin ordered the last artillery salutes of the many which have resounded across Moscow to celebrate Soviet victories over Axis powers, commanding 24 salutes from 324 guns fired in honor of army and navy men.

be turned into "veritable bastions forming a screen of steel" protecting Russian Pacific waters, the broadcast said.

Khabarovsk Radio stressed that the Russian troops will remain permanently on the island fortress to "stand guard against any future Japanese aggression while assuring freedom of the Pacific Ocean for the Soviet Fatherland."

TO BUILD HARBORS

The troops also were told that plans were under way to begin a great development of the north-eastern Pacific coast with building of new harbors on the east coast of Kamchatka across the Behring Sea from Alaska.

The broadcast, recorded by United Press, said that the city of Khabarovsk, chief center of the Soviet Far East which "lived for this day of the removal of the Japanese threat" went wild with joy at the radio greeting.

Mass celebrations are taking place; men, women and children are donning their best clothes and dancing and singing in the streets.

"There is laughter and joy and happy tears," the broadcast said. "At last we can breathe freely and turn to peaceful work. Peace has come to stay—forever."

Service, on the demobilization program. He said overseas men will get a fair deal in relation to the manpower program.

But he cautioned that Britain still has "commitments" to fulfill, in the occupation of Germany and of Japan and restored territories. He told Britain bluntly that "workers and managements must improvise as they did in the war if we are to avoid unnecessary suffering on one hand, hold our own in the world on the other."

Chiang Makes Some Concessions In Victory Talk

In a public declaration yesterday on the end of the war, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said that the Central Government is ready to grant full legal sanction to all political parties but held that "private armies" should be banned.

At the same time, he promised that "all armed forces—if they submit to reorganization by the Government and obey all military orders—shall receive the same treatment without discrimination."

This is one of the key points under discussion between the Kuomintang and Communist representatives in Chungking. From the United Press account of Chiang's speech it is not quite clear how far the Generalissimo is prepared to go to meet the Communist demands on this score.

A Chinese Communist 8th route army communique broadcast by Yen'an and recorded by FCC reported the capture of six more county towns and four stations on the Tsinan-Tsingtao and Tientsin-Pukow railways and said over 60 miles of the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway were under Communist control.

A 4th Route Army communique claimed the liberation of two towns 70 miles southeast of Nanking; Hsinghua giving control of 80 miles of the grand canal from Kaoyou to Hualyin, and said that in the battle for Hsinghua more than 5,000 puppets were captured including Liu Shangtu, commander of the 22nd division. Much equipment was captured, Yen'an said.

In past negotiations the Communists refused to surrender independent control over their liberation armies until sufficient changes in the political situation would assure a democratic, coalition government. DEMOBILIZE ALL ARMIES

In their recent six-point program, issued on the eve of Mao Tse-tung's arrival in Chungking, the Communists proposed the orderly demobilization of all armies in China, which would include their own as well as the Kuomintang forces.

Indirect reference to this proposal was seen in Chiang's pledge in his victory message that the National Government would allot lands to all demobilized soldiers, including the soldiers of the Communist-led armies, if the "Communist Party meets the requirements of the National Government."

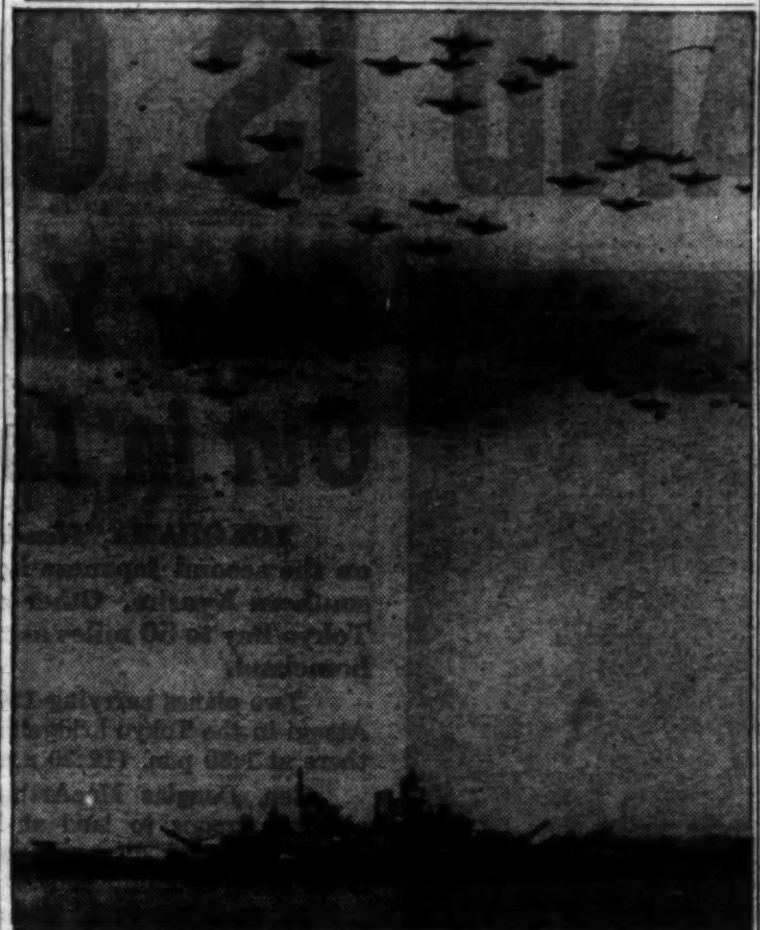
In his declaration, Chiang also insisted that the convocation of the National Assembly, scheduled for Nov. 12, is an "indispensable procedure whereby the National Government may return its power to the people."

This is another leading controversial issue. The National Assembly has been largely handpicked by

the Kuomintang, and the Constitution to be placed before it had already been prepared. In opposition to Chiang's position that the Kuomintang must first hand over its authority to the National Assembly before democratic changes can be instituted, the Communists demand that a democratic coalition government first be formed, and that this government have the task of preparing free elections for a National Assembly.

It is now reported from Chungking that as a result of the discussions with Mao, Chiang has agreed to postpone the Assembly. In addition, Chiang said in his victory message that the Government was prepared to consult with all of the nation's leaders before the National Assembly is called. He also said that the Government would consider "a reasonable increase in the number of delegates to the National Assembly and seek a rational settlement of other related problems."

On the day of the official Japanese surrender, Chiang entertained Mao and high officials of the People's Political Council at a dinner in his official residence. The Chinese press reported that he had expressed "happiness" for being able to play host to Mao on that historic day, while Mao "sincerely thanked" Chiang for the invitation to Chungking.



Display of Air Might came as a thrilling climax to the historic surrender ceremonies on board the U.S.S. Missouri—just a little hint to the defeated Japanese not to forget. The dramatic aerial parade occurred a few minutes after the Japanese signed the surrender papers.

British Draft to Go On, Attlee Declares

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, asserting that Britain urgently needed 5,000,000 men for national reconstruction, said tonight the demobilization of armed services has been speeded but that his government will continue to summon men between 18 and 30 for military duty.

In making his second radio address since he became Prime Minister, Attlee was speaking to a home audience clamoring for the speedy return of men who have spent up to six years in the Royal Navy, Army

and Air Force.

Attlee assured them that the Labor Government is doing its utmost to return men to civilian life as rapidly as possible. He said the rate has been upped to 45,000 men a week, and a statement would be made shortly by George Isaacs, Minister of Labor and National

U.S. Business Out to Grab World Markets

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—American business interests, aided by Administration circles, are driving to eliminate all protective measures by foreign governments against U. S. domination of their markets.

Their views are reflected in discussions here with British envoys on credits to Britain, and on formulation of foreign trade policy in connection with a proposed international commerce conference.

British emissaries are here to work out ways and means for their country to continue getting essential products from the U. S., previously gotten through lend-lease. They have been told that the U. S. is willing to extend the long-term, low-interest credits provided they cut out all empire trade preference controls.

CAPTURE BRITISH MARKETS
Elimination of these controls

would open the door to capture of the markets of the British Empire by U. S. commercial interests at the expense of the British, who are in no position to compete equally with American businessmen.

American representatives have also demanded of the British envoys that they scale down the \$16,000,000,000 debt they owe to various Empire territories though this would seriously hurt British credit. Existence of this debt is one guarantee British have that these territories would buy from them so that the debt would be repaid.

Two administrators urged yesterday that export and import busi-

nesses be returned to private trade channels, in discussing American foreign trade policy for submission to the international conference.

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, and Wayne Chatfield Taylor, president of the Export-Import Bank, both made it plain that they wanted American exporters and importers to have a clear field, without any foreign government restrictions, in going after foreign business. Because of the strength of American economy, this would mean in many cases virtual domination of foreign markets by American business, to the detriment of domestic industries.

Some economists here are asking how it will be possible to prevent the resurgence of German and Jap-

anese industry if government controls over exports and imports are to be lifted everywhere. American businessmen have aided German industry to build itself before and they see controls as essential if this is to be prevented in the future.

The viewpoint of the State Department was clearly stated late last week by Secretary Byrnes in his "correction" to President Truman's statement ending lend-lease. Secretary Byrnes said that while the U. S. will not ask repayment for lend-lease in dollars that are "not available," it will seek settlements of lend-lease in the "attainment of the long-range security and economic objectives of the U. S."

In other words, the U. S. will insist upon repayment of lend-lease not in money but in political and economic concessions.

Is the Public Protected in Using DDT?

By LOUISE MITCHELL

Are civilian users getting sufficient protection from the admittedly harmful effects of DDT, the new super insect killer?

An investigation of retail DDT products is needed to determine their benefits and dangers before the civilian market is swamped with the wonder chemical, a Daily Worker survey showed yesterday. The war-developed insecticide is poisonous and unless carefully handled may prove a health hazard. It has proved deadly to flies, mosquitoes, bugs, moths, roaches and other vermin but its effect on humans is still unknown.

Capitalizing on DDT's popular appeal, manufacturers are throwing their new products on the market at prices which lead us to believe that consumers are being overcharged or very little DDT is making its way into the products. Two popular brands, My-T-Kill DDT sells for 49 cents a quart and Double DT made by Doggett-Pfeil costs \$1.64 a quart.

The percentage of the potent chemical contained in the product is not noted on the label, since the federal law on insecticides does not require listing of ingredients.

Only the letters DDT are conspicuously displayed. They stand for Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane. Some distributors inform

their customers by word of mouth that 2 percent of the chemical is used. The manufacturer's reputation is the only guarantee for the alleged quantity contained, Macy's Bureau of Standards said last week. The Bureau added it had no way of determining how much DDT was in the product.

CITY CONDUCTS STUDY

The New York City Health Department last week reported that it was undertaking a study to see that proper precautions are printed on the DDT label. The My-T-Kill label states that the chemical mixture is toxic but makes no other

comment. Double DT warns of its inflammability and toxicity.

"It is toxic and may be absorbed through the skin," says the label which calls for use of a mask during application.

"Avoid all contact with food," warns the label yet the company "makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied concerning the use of this insecticide."

"The user assumes all risks for use or handling whether or not in accordance with any directions or suggestions of Doggett-Pfeil."

In the Public Health Report of July 28, the U.S. Public Health Service stated, "The toxicity of DDT combined with its cumulative action and absorbability from the skin places a definite health hazard on its use." This statement was made

by Drs. M. I. Smith, E. P. Stohlman and R. D. Lalle.

GOOD, BAD POINTS

DDT which checked an epidemic of typhus fever in Italy and made much of malarial mosquitoes in the Pacific, has been found to be dangerous to many useful insects, such as honeybees. It kills birds and fish. It also retards the growth of certain vegetables.

In the hands of the Army's trained personnel DDT was a brilliant success. Civilians still need to be told how to use it. No effective method of removing DDT residue from plants or produce has been developed. Scientists have still to learn whether the liver or other organs may be seriously damaged by swallowing it on vegetables or fruit.

Laboratory animals subjected to DDT tests were found to be suffering from liver trouble. It also produced symptoms resembling in some respects the action of phenol and carbolic acid. The effects are cumulative. Single doses lead to chronic poisoning. Most obvious of the symptoms are the effects on the

central nervous system. These manifest themselves in generalized fine and coarse tremors and partial paralysis of the extreme. Death from a fatal dose may often be delayed for several days.

DDT is quite poisonous when absorbed by the body. In oil solutions and emulsions it is readily absorbed through the skin. Scientists hold the very properties which make it useful as an insecticide will multiply the potential trouble. DDT has no warning odor or taste and when used as liquid spray is invisible on the sprayed surface even though it clings for weeks and months to clothing and walls. Frequent and heavy use in the vicinity of children may prove dangerous.

The Department of Agriculture advises farmers and housewives to wear masks when applying sprays to avoid irritation or excessive inhalation of DDT.

Tests are underway in at least two government laboratories to learn more about its dangers. With proper control, DDT may prove a boon to civilians.



Nimitz Signs the Japanese surrender document after Gen. MacArthur, Adm. Halsey and Rear Adm. Forrest Sherman had affixed their signatures aboard the U.S.S. Missouri.

Mayor's Racial Unity Group Charges Hate-Mongers Active

The Mayor's Committee on Unity yesterday warned of renewed activities of hate groups in New York City. The charge was made by D. W. Dodson, executive director of the committee, who revealed that 5,000 copies of the scurrilous, anti-Semitic Protocols of Zion had been printed on order from Ernest F. Elmhurst with a small print shop near the city.

Elmhurst was one of the persons

indicted by the Federal Grand Jury during the investigation of seditious activities by the federal government.

The discovery was made while the Protocols were in the process of being printed. They are the notorious forgeries created by Czar-

ist Russia against Jews.

Another piece of hate-literature which came to the committee's attention is that of the "Protestant War Veterans of the United States" under the sponsorship of pro-fascist Edward James Smythe. His bulletin calls on Protestant veterans and their ministers "to help save America from control by alien minority groups." He styles his organization "the only war veterans group in the country not under Jew control and domination."

Commenting on Smythe's material, Dodson said, "This scurrilous literature further calls on Protestant business men to not contribute to any other veterans organization regardless of what threats are made."

Dodson viewed the printing of the Protocols as "a forerunner of many other comparable attempts by die-hard hate-mongers to use the old Nazi technique of 'divide and conquer.'"

"The citizens of our community," said the executive director, "should make certain that they are not being duped by such groups into support of such organizations. Contributors should be exceptionally careful to investigate any organization they are called upon to support."

Cacchione Asks D.A. Act On Brighton Beach Hate Raid

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione yesterday called on the Brooklyn District Attorney's office to investigate "immediately the vicious anti-Semitic beating of Jewish children" at Brighton Beach last Tuesday night.

Cacchione charged that the attack was instigated by fascist elements.

"An immediate investigation, if carried through with determination to prosecute those responsible, will no doubt show that there are fascist and anti-Semitic elements who instigated this attack. If no prosecution takes place,"

he warned, "such attacks may spread throughout the Borough of Brooklyn."

Councilman Cacchione also hit out at the failure of the Board of Education to remove the pro-fascist teacher, May A. Quinn, from the City school system.

"Lack of attention to, and immediate action against, all expressions of fascism and anti-Semitism will only promote greater outbursts against minority groups. The war against fascism cannot be considered won while we do not prosecute vigorously fascists here at home," he said.

Vandenberg Busy Labor Day to Kill Jobless Benefits

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—True, it was Labor Day, and a holiday, but Sens. Arthur Vandenberg and Robert A. Taft were working with a will today. From their beaming countenances they appeared to have the Kilgore bill and the American worker wrapped tightly in a bag.

They had the temerity to try to win approval for the Vandenberg plan to emasculate the bill from the witnesses who appeared before the committee in an unusual Labor Day session—labor spokesmen themselves.

The Vandenberg proposal is simplicity itself. It simply would remove all mention of raising the rates of compensation to unemployed above the present levels stipulated in the state laws. It would, however, give the states money to pay benefits allowed at present beyond the time limit set by some of the states. One witness described it as "slow starvation."

Despite the almost fatuous smile directed by Sen. Taft at Harvey W. Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists, the sight of the Senator in a cooling mood appeared to startle Brown and even to depress him.

Sen. Vandenberg, dazzling in a fine fresh coat of tan and elegant white summer attire, pooh-poohed the difference between \$20 and \$25, and Taft said with his most winsome smile, "whether the government spends a billion or two more—I just don't see how it is a material factor in increasing our consuming power."

"When you're hungry," said Brown, "five bucks means a lot." Brown has warned that "15,000,000 unemployed with hungry mouths to feed will not sit idly by to wait on local charity after this war. Congress should act favorably on this measure immediately." He predicted that at least ten million will be out of work for as much as 15 months.

TENDER UPSURGE

Cleverly seizing on this, Sen. Vandenberg peered down at him in a fine imitation of a Senator overcome by an upsurge of tenderness for the workers.

"In your opinion 10,000,000 will still be out of work when the bill runs out. Of course, I think with teamwork we can do better. But

you're quite right as to the duration."

Saying 78 percent of workers covered would get \$20 under existing laws—which Brown's testimony had proved untrue—Sen. Vandenberg went on smoothly, "Now let's say we agree on a certain sum to be spent— isn't there greater benefit to the worker in extending the period he's to be paid, rather than the benefits?"

"No," said Brown. "The extra benefits would tend to offset the stagnation of business."

Sens. Vandenberg and Taft tried just as hard and with as little success to get several state AFL officials to admit it would be better for the workers to get present benefits (which Brown said ranged from \$4 to \$5 a week up, and from five to 20 weeks) than the bill's \$25 maximum a week.

F. E. Black of the Kansas AFL told the struggle they had in Kansas to get the legislature to raise benefits from \$15 to \$16, and to extend the 16-week period to 20 weeks.

TALKS CHUMMILY

Leaning forward, Sen. Vandenberg said chummily, "looks like out in Kansas you put more importance on duration than benefits?"

"Fish," snorted Black, "you don't know our Kansas Legislature." This was greeted by laughter from the labor day audience. "They were more willing to give us extensions than increases."

"Hoping," put in Sen. Barkley, "that they won't have to pay the extensions, as of course everyone is hoping."

Although they failed completely to fool the witnesses, the Republicans are banking heavily on another angle.

Having been informed by a notorious anti-labor witness against the bill, Claude A. Williams, of Texas, that 41 states had laws preventing an individual from receiving benefits through two acts, the committee today wired the Attorney Generals of all the states for their interpretation. Since all the states but Washington are opposed to the bill, the Republicans are re-

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How Big an Army for America

An Editorial

THE people are anxious to see our soldiers who fought so bravely demobilized as quickly as possible. The same holds true for those who have been in the services for a longer period even though for some reason they have remained stationed within the country.

Needless to say this is the desire of the veterans themselves. We have had an expression of this sentiment from men who, after having fought in the European theater, objected to being deployed to the Pacific as part of the occupation forces.

Of special concern to the American people should be the case of large numbers of our Negro troops who, although some of them have been in the service for three and four years, are now being sent to the Pacific because they lack the number of points necessary for demobilization. Here we are dealing with an outright case of discrimination and the fruits of discrimination. These men lack the necessary points for only one reason: they were put into Jimcrow labor battalions and denied the right to combat duty, although they demanded it.

The issue facing the people is how to demobilize our soldiers immediately and while providing the necessary replacements for the occupation of Germany and Japan.

Some people, in and out of Congress, believe this problem can be met through voluntary enlistments alone, if pay and other conditions are made attractive enough. Others, among them President Truman, have proposed that such replacements be met by extending the draft for a two-year period providing for two years service for the 18-25 age group. This proposal, made to meet

the situation existing upon the ending of the draft, obviously does not settle the question of peacetime military training as such.

In our opinion it is necessary to clarify a number of other issues before the nation can intelligently and effectively answer the question of immediate replacements. These involve the size of the force necessary to meet our obligation in Germany and in the Pacific and the strict adherence to a democratic foreign policy based on the unity of the major powers.

The services demand a peacetime army of two and a half million as of July, 1946, and a navy of half a million men and 50,000 officers. We are told it will take 400,000 men to occupy Germany, a million in Japan and other Pacific areas with a standing army of 1,100,000 at home. There is no good reason for such a large home army. We don't need it. Nor do we need 400,000 men in Germany. Even army circles are already beginning to talk of only a quarter of a million. Such large forces are not required in Europe unless some circles are thinking of backing up our unwarranted interference in Eastern European countries with armed intervention. As for the Pacific, we don't need a huge army of a million men if we carry through the Potsdam agreement of destroying the military power of Japan. Unless again some circles have in mind intervention in the internal affairs of China.

Given a correct foreign policy, the unity of the major powers and the carrying through of the destruction of the military power of Germany and Japan, we need a much smaller army for occupation purposes and nothing

near the number of troops contemplated for a home reserve.

Granting that it may be neither desirable nor even possible to meet our minimum obligation through the volunteer system alone, there appears to be no need to take up extension of the draft at this time since the present draft does not expire until May 15, 1946. Need men be drafted for as long a period as two years? Would not one year be sufficient? And can we not take into account the justified desire of mothers and fathers that the draft exclude the 18, 19 and perhaps even the 20-year age groups? These are some of the questions bothering the people and they should receive every consideration.

Finally, we believe it is high time our country and its armed services put an end to the shameful discrimination against Negroes. Their treatment is one of the blackest spots on our war effort and must now end.

The people should demand demobilization of all Negro troops who, had they been given combat duty as they desired, would now be eligible for discharge. They should be demobilized in the same order as those of similar length of service who, not being Negro troops, were not discriminated against. Secondly, every element of Jimcrow and discrimination for those Negro troops remaining in the services should be abolished. Finally any new legislation for draft extension, as well as all conditions guiding recruitment and treatment of enlisted men, must provide for full equality for Negroes in every respect including service, treatment, promotion, and officer training.

Realty Lobby Threatens Low-Cost Public Homes Bill

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Powerful realty and construction lobbies are conducting a two-way fight to prevent government action in a nationwide housing crisis.

They are directing their fire at the proposed Wagner-Ellender public housing bill, scheduled to come before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee within the next few weeks. And they are out to wreck all price and construction controls in home-building field.

The Wagner-Ellender measure provides for public housing, urban redevelopment and rural home-building, through the use of both public and private funds. It sets up a revolving fund, eventually to reach \$6,000,000,000, for public housing, with subsidies to reach \$88,000,000 a year in the fourth year of the program. The subsidies will permit low rentals with no loss to the fund.

In addition, the government would contribute up to \$20,000,000 a year to write down the cost of land for private redevelopment projects. Federal aid for rural housing would amount to a maximum of \$25,000,000 a year.

The program is being fought by the U. S. Savings and Loan League, the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the National Association of Home Builders. While these groups like the idea of government aid to private building for redevelopment purposes, they contend that the public housing feature comprises the major part of the program.

At the same time, these groups are waging a struggle against efforts of the government to get

private builders to erect homes for the average-income family. With limited amounts of building construction materials available, OPA and National Housing Administration officials have taken the position that it is necessary to control the types of houses to be constructed. In view of price ceilings, builders find it most profitable to build expensive houses with the available materials.

OPA spokesmen insist that price ceilings must be maintained during the housing shortage, which may last for some time, or prices will simply run wild. At the same time, they also insist that because of the limited supply of materials, builders must be compelled by regulation to build homes that the average family seeking a home can afford to buy. Present ceilings are set at \$8,000.

It is suggested that be lifted somewhat to permit building homes up to \$12,000.

Real estate interests have decided to appeal to President Truman to lift all restrictions. Joseph E. Merriam, president of the National Association of Home Builders, has asked all members to "bombard" the President with demands along those lines.

These interests have their friends in administration agencies. Thus, Hugh Potter, construction reconversion coordinator of the War Production Board, is a former president of the National Association. He is for lifting all building controls.

It is felt here the activities of these lobbies will have to be counter-acted by labor unions and tenants' bodies if the government plan to meet the housing crisis through public construction and control of private building is to remain.

Northwest CP Reelects Huff

SEATTLE, Sept. 3.—Henry Huff was reelected as district chairman of the reestablished Northwest Communist Party during its convention here.

Attended by 88 delegates and 54 visitors, the convention repudiated the revisionist policies initiated by Earl Browder and drafted a program of action which called upon labor to rise in united struggle to meet and solve this emergency for reconversion, postwar jobs and security.

NEW COMMITTEE

The convention elected a new district committee of 38 members and a district board of eleven members. Ten members of the former board were returned to office with 28 new members added.

The committee is composed of 23 trade unionists, 10 shop workers, 5 returned veterans, 2 Negroes, 6 women and 7 full-time Communist functionaries.

Delegates reelected Henry Huff as district chairman to head a secretariat of three, including Barbara Hartle and Andrew Remes.



AN EYE-WITNESS account of Japanese torture on American war prisoners is the report of the New York physician, Dr. Harold Keschner who was captured in Batavia. He told of men who were cremated on spits and of horribly sadistic "medical" experiments.

2 More Locals Desert Liberals

Two more trade union locals formerly associated with the Liberal Party have endorsed the candidacy of William O'Dwyer for mayor, O'Dwyer headquarters announced yesterday.

A resolution backing the Democratic-American Labor Party nominee was unanimously adopted by the executive board of Local 1125 of the CIO Wholesale and Retail Workers. Local 1125 includes retail women's apparel employees and is one of the largest in the retail field.

Local 21906, an AFL federal local of hair goods and accessories workers, has also pledged full backing to O'Dwyer, according to its vice-president, Harry Gasster.

The Liberal Party is supporting Judge Jonah Goldstein, hand-picked by Gov. Dewey as GOP candidate for mayor against O'Dwyer. Several other unions and individuals formerly connected with that party have refused to go along with its policy of coalition with Gov. Dewey and have come out in support of O'Dwyer.

Brazilians Finance Delegation to WFTU

The World Labor Conference loomed close this week as labor movements from a number of countries took steps to send delegations. The conference opens in Paris Sept. 25.

In Paris it was announced that the Miners International Federation had approved the draft constitution of the World Federation of Trade Unions, including statutes limiting the independence of trade secretariats on matters of general policy.

From Rio De Janeiro came word that the Workers Unification Movement (MUT) of Brazil had named three delegates to the world conference. The traveling expenses of the delegates, all of whom are leaders of the MUT, were raised by public collection.

This marks Brazilian labor's first official step in the direction of establishing ties with labor in other countries. The MUT, now only six months old, has grown rapidly since its formation.

The miners elected M. V. Duguet, of France, as its delegate to the world conference, at a conference held in Paris early in August, attended by delegates from 10 countries. The conference also appointed a delegation to visit German coal areas to help form a democratic miners' federation.

In Toronto, Canada, the executive committee of the Canadian Congress of Labor, which includes

both CIO and national unions, voted overwhelmingly for representation at the Paris Conference. Pat Conroy, CCL secretary-treasurer, was appointed delegate, with C. H. Millard, head of the Steel Workers, alternate.

Conroy, and CCL president A. R. Mosher, had proposed that the CCL abstain from the World Conference.

The Finnish Trade Union Federation last week voted to withdraw from the International Federation of Trade Unions and thus become a part of the World Federation. In a resolution supporting this action, the Metallurgists Union, largest of the Finnish unions, recalled that the Finnish federation before the war was instrumental in preventing cooperation between Soviet trade unions and the IFTU.

There are now more than 200,000 members of the Finnish unions. At the Federation's last conference in Helsinki, the delegates unanimously voted to affiliate with the Finland-Soviet Society.

From Reykjavik, Iceland, came the news that the Federation of Icelandic Trade Unions also had unanimously approved the draft constitution of the WFTU.

'Happy Labor Day' From Mr. Schwollenbach

HINTS UNIONS TO 'SURRENDER RIGHTS' IN LABOR DAY SPEECH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwollenbach, in an ambiguous address with threatening overtones, tonight warned labor "to assume its responsibility for the common good."

Unless labor assumes its responsibility, said Schwollenbach, "the government will be invited and even compelled to assume the responsibility."

The Secretary of Labor, who made a Labor Day broadcast over the Mutual system, told "the story of management as a warning to labor."

"Management surrendered its right and its opportunity by practices which brought on the demand for government regulation," said Schwollenbach. To discharge its responsibilities,

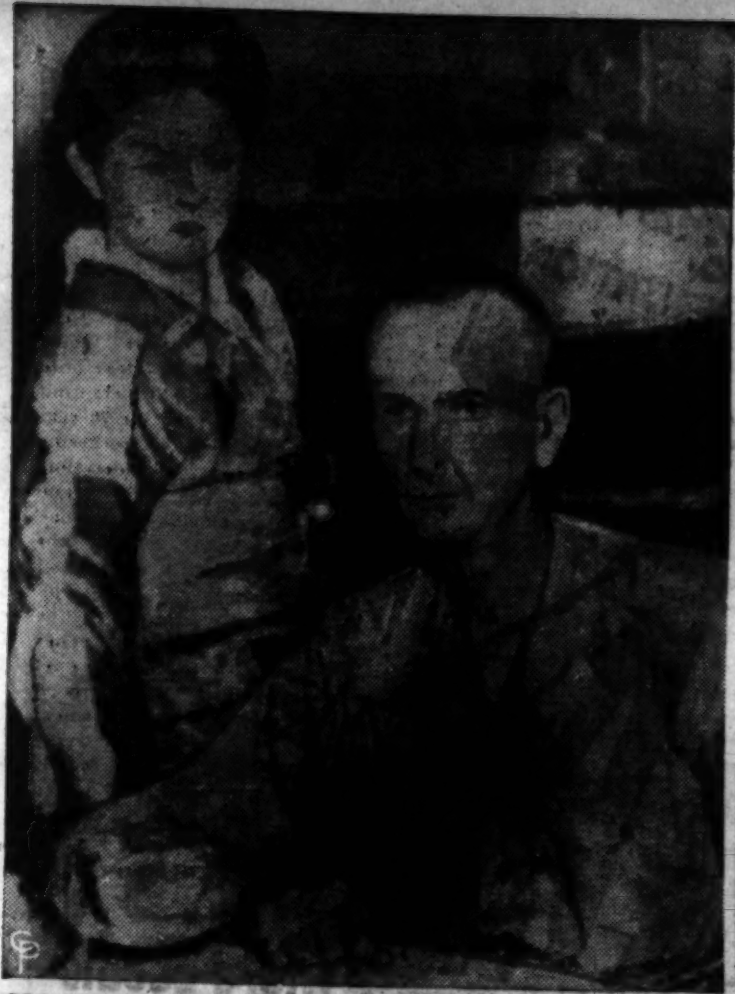
Schwollenbach proposed that labor open a "nationwide educational program on industrial relations, with study groups for adult workers."

Another labor day address came from AFL President William Green, who spoke for Full Employment, broader social security, increased unemployment insurance benefits and expanded housing in a speech delivered at Camden, N. J.

"A return to the 'good old days' will not satisfy the people," Green said. "We want better days. America has the resources, the know-how and the productive capacity to raise living standards progressively higher."

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Ham and Egg Dream: Although a hearty meal—the first in years—was ready for him when this picture was taken at the New Grand Hotel in Yokohama, Gen. Jonathan Wainwright still “dreams of ham and eggs.” “Since my release, I’ve had bacon and eggs—but if you only knew how I have dreamed of ham and—” said the famous war prisoner.

12,000 Canada Ford Workers Vote Strike

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 3 (UP).—Royal G. England, president of Local 200, United Automobile Workers (CIO), said today that 12,000 Ford Motor Company employees had voted to strike but that no action would be taken for at least 48 hours.

The strike vote was carried by 90.4 percent of the workers, England announced. He said the ballot authorized an immediate strike, but union procedure will require “at least Tuesday and Wednesday” before a walkout can be ordered.

He refused to comment on whether the strike might begin on Thursday. He said a Canadian conciliation service will consider the protest against seniority rights of war veterans tomorrow. The union policy committee then will act on Wednesday, he said.

A sympathy walkout by 7,000 Chrysler employees in Windsor was reported being considered by UAW (CIO) Local 195.

Strike action was indicated by the union a week ago in protest against company dismissal of 250 war veterans who had been employed at the plant.

Management and union representatives have been unable to reach accord on seniority for veterans. The union said it wanted veterans credited with seniority from the day they entered the armed forces, even

100 Youth Leaders Lobby for Jobs

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—American Youth for Democracy is going directly to Chicago congressmen with demands for jobs, education and security for young workers.

The youth lobby was organized by 100 AYD club leaders and demanded that idle government owned factories be used as government supervised job training centers for young workers and war veterans at minimum pay.

Child Care Crisis Grows, Coast Mothers Protest

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3.—The prospect of child care centers shutting down has alarmed the working women of California. They are staging protest demonstrations in many parts of the state. In Los Angeles, 3,000 working mothers have organized to demand congressional and state action for continuation of the Lanham Act Nursery Schools, which have been ordered to shut their doors as of Oct. 20.

United Job Rally Held in Schenectady

Special to the Daily Worker

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 3.—A thousand war workers thronged Crescent Park here in a demonstration of anger against Congress' failure to act on reconversion measures.

The demonstration was participated in jointly by AFL and CIO workers and leaders and adopted resolutions amounting to a demand for the complete reconversion program proposed by CIO.

Leo Jandreau, business agent of Local 301, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, in the principal address at the meeting, which also heard from small business and members of the City Council, charged that manufacturers are “deliberately sabotaging the worker in this present employment emergency.”

Jandreau denounced Congress and industry for having “no solution for mass unemployment, particularly during reconversion.”

Richard Carmichael, president of the Schenectady Trades Assembly, AFL, spoke proudly of Schenectady labor for keeping its no-strike pledge during the war “100 percent.” Carmichael pledged the Schenectady AFL to the program of CIO for reconversion and full employment and called for a “community committee to get united action.”

Bayonne Labor Rally Calls for Special Legislative Session

BAYONNE, N.J., Sept. 3.—In a blast against haphazard reconversion methods, Bayonne labor put on one of its greatest demonstrations.

More than 1,500, meeting last week in the courtyard of City School No. 2, demanded that Congress get going immediately on social security, full employment, unemployment compensation, FEPC and a 65-cent minimum hourly wage.

At the same time they demanded that Gov. Walter E. Edge summon the State Legislature for a special session on providing postwar full employment and enlarging the staffs of the state unemployment compensation bureau so that discharged workers can receive benefits sooner.

Clifton Cameron, business manager of Local 446, UE, told the demonstration that laxity of Congress toward reconversion is “unwarranted in view of the increasing number of layoffs.” He called for united action of labor in demanding congressional passage of the five bills.

He said that 2,000 workers had been laid off in the city limits, while others working in area plants like Crucible Steel and Western Electric are expecting layoffs in

the near future. He pointed out that many plants have no reconversion program.

STATE PLANS INADEQUATE

The state's postwar program is “too inadequate” to fill the needs of New Jersey's people, he said. While workers don't even have guaranteed jobs, industry is guaranteed a profit for three years.

Commissioner Edward Griffin, stressing the city's role in reconversion said: “We want to see that every man and woman in Bayonne, who wants a job can get one. We cannot afford a repetition of the economic disaster which followed the last war. We cannot let the returning servicemen down. We must have jobs for everyone with sufficient take-home pay to provide for the families of all the workers.”

SCHEDULED RALLIES

Rally speakers included: Benjamin Riskin, labor member of the War Labor Board; Theodore Lockwood, president of the Jersey City local of the AFL International Typographical Union; Ernest Thompson, vice-president of the Hudson County CIO Council, and Assemblyman Charles Jones.

A conference of delegates from mothers' groups in various communities at the Van Ness School here last week mapped out a program of public action to pressure the governor, the state legislature and Congress to prevent the shutdown.

There are 90 government child care centers in the city of Los Angeles.

SURVEY SHOWS NEED

Mrs. Rosalie Blau, president of the Association for Nursery Education of Southern California, has just released a survey of 66 Los Angeles nurseries, indicating the economic status of the mothers of the children. The survey showed that three-quarters of the mothers using the centers need them desperately.

Thousands of women are expected to attend a protest mass meeting in the Polytechnic High School here next Thursday evening, Sept. 6, to map out a program of action.

Mrs. Ruth McFarland, coordinator of the Committee for Wartime Child Care, which is sponsoring the meeting, declared that the women must force the Governor to include the subject of public nurseries in his call for a special session of the legislature.

In Berkeley, California, working mothers took the lead in a determined battle for continuation of child care centers. A delegation of mothers forced the subject upon the attention of the Berkeley Board of Education, and demanded that that public body assume responsibility for daytime care of the community's children.

An example of the desperate need for continued child care program is shown in statistics from Albany, a small suburb of Berkeley, where 192 children are enrolled in nurseries. Of these 192, 84 of the children have fathers in the navy, 13 in the army, 4 in the marines, 20 work in shipyards, 48 in various industries, and in 23 cases the child has no father because of death or divorce. A desperate situation if the nursery schools shut down as scheduled, Oct. 20? Ask 192 mothers!

Army Cuts Release Points

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Army enlisted personnel, 35 years or older, who have at least two years of honorable service would be eligible for discharge upon application, the War Department said here yesterday.

At the same time, the score for the discharge of enlisted men under the Army's “point” system was reduced from 84 to 80 points. In the case of men, and from 44 to 41 points in the case of members of the WAC. The policy of releasing all enlisted men of 35 years or older, on their request, was not altered.

Cattle Show Site

PITTSFIELD, Mass., (UP).—A marker in Clip Hall Park boasts to the world that it was on this greensward that the first cattle show in America was held.

Chi. Teachers Back Mothers On Child Care

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Chicago CIO Council and the American Federation of Teachers, AFL, have backed up the campaign of Chicago's working mothers to save the child care centers here.

Chicago's 22 centers are scheduled to close down Oct. 31 when Lanham Act funds are withdrawn.

The national executive council of the AFT at a meeting here last week strongly recommended that the nursery schools be made a permanent part of the school system. A mass meeting will be held this week, petitions are being circulated, and protest parades are taking place in various parts of the city.

The Illinois-Indiana district of the Communist Party, which has pledged utmost support to the fight to continue public nurseries, declared that women's right to work can only be guaranteed by continuation of nursery schools.

“This is an important aspect of the people's program for the reconversion period,” a statement issued by the Party declared.

Capital CIO Stresses Jobs On Labor Day

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Hundreds of CIO members and friends celebrated Labor Day at Washington's annual Industrial Union Council picnic by voicing labor's demand for speedy reconversion legislation.

Sidney Katz, secretary-treasurer of the Maryland-D.C., CIO, emphasized the fact that the nation is completely unprepared for the reconversion period. Estimates on unemployment expected in Maryland alone during the coming year run as high as a quarter of a million. He attacked the spurious notion that big business can take care of all our problems and warned that only through militant struggle can labor and the people prevent a terrible depression and a third World War.

“The little guys like us” must stop the Bilbos, Rankins, and other spokesmen for reaction, said Thomas Richardson, executive vice president of the UFWA, urging action on the passage of the permanent FEPC bill. The war is over, he added, but not the fighting. Congress must be “greeted” on its return by a flood of telegrams and phone calls demanding passage of such immediately necessary measures as the Full Employment Bill, the 65-cent minimum wage bill, the \$25 unemployment compensation bill and the bill for a permanent FEPC. Scores of wires were sent from the Pacific.

SPAIN

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DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.00	\$7.75	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50

Reinstated as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Surrender and the Peace

THE ceremony on the battleship Missouri registered the end of the armed conflict. Its beginning can be traced back to the invasion of Manchuria 14 years ago. Having a number of separate beginnings—in Asia, Africa and Europe—the global war merged into one mighty torrent with the Axis attacks upon the Soviet Union and the United States. Dire national needs, inexorable military necessities and the conscious will of the anti-fascist people merged the conflict into a single world effort.

The result is the total military defeat of the fascist Axis, in the East and in the West. The result is that despite many differences victory has come as a Coalition victory. The result is, as Stalin put it, "conditions necessary for peace in the entire world have been won."

For the people of the younger generation this means liberation from a lifetime of war, from living under the constant and imminent threat of fascist aggression and then of the horrors of the war itself. Other uncertainties and dangers confront us: the crisis of unemployment now already upon us, the continuation of the fascist threat in other forms, which would lead in the direction of World War III if unchecked.

But we have the means of fighting these dangers. We can rejoice with the end of the war. We can welcome our fighting men back with joy in our hearts and gratitude to our fighting allies that so many come back alive.

And at the same time we continue the fight for the things we want this peace to mean—economic security, the uprooting of fascism and the spread of democracy, the strengthening of our friendship with the Soviet Union and the other United Nations. The conditions for peace have to be exploited. Our anti-fascist victory must be consolidated, against the resistance of our own monopolists, our reactionaries, our pro-fascists.

Removal of Political Threat

Military defeat is not yet total defeat. Much still has to be done along the lines of the Crimea and Berlin declarations to remove entirely the threat of a German imperialist resurgence. With respect to Japan, the task is not as clearly understood, but it is equally urgent.

Japanese militarism has been on the rampage for a long time. Depriving Japan of her colonial conquests does not at the same time eliminate the seeds of dissension implanted through Asia by the Japanese aggressors. It does not in itself solve the colonial issues.

The danger of civil war still hangs over China. Imperialist circles in Britain and the United States still haggle over colonies, spheres of influence and strategic bases. Japanese intervention in Asia, through their quislings and agents, has to be totally eliminated. The liberation movement of the colonial peoples of Asia must not be blocked by foreign intervention.

We expect the Philippines to receive their full independence, as promised by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman and by Congress. The democratic forces of the American people have a world responsibility in restraining and blocking the efforts of imperialist and reactionary circles to help the inciters of civil war in China, to use the strategic bases as a pretext for imperialist penetration into the Far East, and to establish privileged spheres throughout Southeast Asia.

Doing Business With the Emperor

With respect to Japan, we are now at the most decisive point. The surrender terms assure the capitulation of Japan's armed forces. Most of these forces have not been defeated in battle. What is even more important, we are doing business with an Emperor and a Cabinet which still represent the same aggressive forces which thrust Japan into her drive for conquest.

It is one thing to accept surrender from such a government, even if it is composed of war criminals. It is a worthwhile expediency if this form of surrender facilitates the capitulation of all the armed forces. But it is quite another thing to continue this government in power, even as an agency of General MacArthur, once the military surrender has been completed.

If we continue to act through the existing Imperial Government and its head, Hirohito, this will amount to bolstering the militarist and aggressive ruling circles, to obstructing the internal democratic changes which alone can assure a non-aggressive Japan. The question of the form of government, whether it is to be a monarchy or a republic, should be left to the Japanese people. But we cannot continue to do business with an Emperor and a Cabinet who are war criminals, without leaving the impression that we want to maintain Japan as the watchdog of Asia. Our policy of Coalition must be maintained in the Japanese settlement, also.

FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS



Soviet Genius Conquered the Air

By LT. GEN. B. Yuryev
Member of Soviet Academy of Sciences
MOSCOW.

THE Soviet Air Force created by Stalin was one of the most important factors in the great victory over German fascism. Attaining numerical and, even more important, qualitative superiority over the lauded Luftwaffe, the Soviet air fleet largely facilitated our triumph over the strong and treacherous foe.

Aircraft engineering, which makes use of all the latest achievements of contemporary science, is one of the most complicated and difficult branches of human endeavor, and the fact that we were able to surpass German aircraft engineering affords brilliant testimony to the high level of Soviet science.

In these days of peace, the country honors not only the soldiers and generals who fought on the battlefields, but also those fighters on the labor front whose efforts and scientific activities helped bring about the enemy's defeat.

CITADEL OF SCIENCE

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR is a citadel among the numerous scientific institutions of the Soviet Union. The problems of aerohydrodynamics (the science which involves the laws governing gases and liquids in motion) have always had the attention of the Academy's scientists.

As a matter of fact, these problems were also the concern of the Academy's pioneers. The famous St. Petersburg scientists Euler and Bernoulli laid down the principles of theoretical aerohydrodynamics. The great Lomonosov founded the science of meteorology. Rykachev, another member of the Academy, personally undertook balloon ascents and experimented with helicopter propellers.

The brilliant chemist, Mendeleev, devoted much time to the problems of air navigation and aviation and invented a stratostat for studying the upper strata of the atmosphere. Without any preliminary training he made an ascent to study the atmosphere during an eclipse of the sun.

In the development of aerodynamics and aeronautics Zhukovsky rendered a great service. Modern calculations for aircraft designs are based on his laws of aerodynamics. The theories developed by Zhukovsky, called by

Lenin the "father of Russian aviation," form the principal chapters in the science of aeronautics. The theoretical foundations of aerofoll, aircraft propellers, wind engines and ventilators, and the laws governing air navigation—are all part of the tremendous contribution of Russian science to the world store of aviation and aerodynamics.

SAVANT ZHUKOVSKY

Not only a great scientist but also a distinguished organizer, Zhukovsky was the founder of a school with numerous followers. He laid the foundations for a number of Soviet scientific and educational institutions, the most famous of which are the Central Institute of Aerohydrodynamics ("TSAGI"), the Zhukovsky Air Force Academy and the Moscow Aviation Institute.

Another member of the Academy who contributed much to building up the powerful aviation laboratories was Chaplygin, pupil and personal friend of Zhukovsky. Chaplygin became the director of the world-famous TSAGI Institute. A distinguished mathematician, he solved a number of difficult problems and pointed out methods for calculating air compression during highspeed flights.

STUDY OF AIR FRICTION

A number of the endeavors of Soviet scientists have been dedicated to the theory and experimental study of the friction caused by the impact of air against the wings and parts of a plane. Special attention to this problem has been devoted by Academy Member Leibenson, Professors Goroshenko, Loitsansky, Ostoslavsky, Dorodnitsyn, Buryl and other scientists of the Institutes, and their efforts have enabled Soviet designers to work confidently on the latest models of fast planes.

Other disciples of Zhukovsky—

Professors Vetchinkin, Zhuravchenko, Pyshnov and others—found answers to plane control and equilibrium.

Soviet science has also coped with the complicated problems of vibration, as, for instance, wing-flutter. The efforts of Corresponding Member Keldysh and engineer Grossman indicated to designers how to prevent these disastrous phenomena in newly-designed planes.

Much experimenting with aircraft propellers and aircraft of the helicopter type has been conducted by Professor Vetchinkin, Academy Member Yuryev, and engineers Bratukhin, Isaacson, Kharlov, Babinin, Polyakov and other scientists.

In the field of equipment and automatic plane control Academician Kulebakin and Corresponding Members Kovalenkov, Berg and others have made significant contributions.

Academy Members Chudakov and Mikulin and Corresponding Member Klimov studied aircraft engines. Durability problems engaged Academician Galerkin, Corresponding Member Ilyushin and other designers. The Galerkin method is well known to aircraft designers in Britain and the United States.

The famous designers Tupolev and Yakovlev, both Corresponding Members of the Academy, made a thorough and successful study of rational dimensions and aircraft layout.

THINKING MACHINES

Academician Bruyevich and Blagonravov worked on the problems connected with aircraft armaments. Bruyevich's work contributed to the precision of the complicated calculating machinery of modern aviation, "thinking machines," on which depend the accuracy of flight of cannon fire and bombing.

—Worth Repeating—

THE CHICAGO SUN, in a lengthy and spirited editorial on Aug. 28, declares that the Sino-Soviet pact will not hit "the progressive movement" in China, as some have hoped it would, and adds in part: The treaty, indeed confirms what has been Soviet policy all along—non-interference in Chinese internal affairs, which has prevented Russia's sending arms and supplies to China save through the national government. But noninterference does not mean noninfluence. The loyal Soviet terms can be depended upon to increase what Owen Lattimore well summarizes as Russia's "power of attraction" in Asia, including China. And that the friendship treaty would serve no basic friendship if the Chinese government ruthlessly suppressed progressive forces friendly to Russia.

Your Home Town

I'VE been learning about the real estate situation in general and the housing shortage in particular during the recent weeks—the hard way. Like many a New Yorker, I've been trying to find a house, big enough, yet reasonable enough in rental to fit the needs of my family. In the course of rambling in and out of real estate agencies, up and down innumerable streets, down innumerable streets, flights of stairs, I've come to the conclusion that real estate in New York City has become one gigantic racket. And if you are a poor working stiff, you don't stand a chance.



To begin with, houses or decent apartments for rent are as rare as snow in July and at a premium. And if you are fortunate enough to have saved some money and can consequently think in terms of buying, you are sucker bait. There is no ceiling on sale prices of homes. That's disgraceful. Real estate agents showed me small houses, badly in need of repair, usually six-room affairs, for which the average price in between \$6,500 and \$8,000.

by John Meldon

I checked back on some of these houses and found that before the war you could have bought them for prices in the neighborhood of \$4,500.

A FRIEND of mine in the real estate business tells me there is sort of a double-edged conspiracy under way. Builders are deliberately refusing to build, because the realty interests and the builders are practically the same people. They want to hold the inflated prices at the present levels, create an artificial housing shortage—and when the public clamor becomes strong enough, pressure the government into dropping OPA rent ceilings. Then it will be too bad, indeed.

I had one bitter experience in my search in Queens. An agent took me around and finally showed me a six-room house which would have been ideal, and the rent wasn't prohibitive. He seemed to be an intelligent fellow. Clean cut and obviously educated, he went about showing me the place in a business-like fashion, chatting meanwhile about domestic and world affairs. I was happy in thinking that my search was over. In fact I

Trials and Tribulations Of a House Hunter

was all set to close the deal when it happened. We left the house and stood outside on the curb talking. The agent shook hands and got into his car. I was within walking distance to the subway. His final words were:

"Well, I'm glad a Christian is renting this house. There's too many Jews in this neighborhood already."

I suppose he's still trying to figure out what sort of a good Christian I am, because when I was done telling him off, he simply shook his head in a daze and drove away. The deal was off, of course.

ANOTHER agent tried to put over a fast one on me by asking me to put up an extra \$200 "for repairs."

"Of course, the rent will be ceiling," he said, "but we feel that a little cooperation from the tenant would be helpful."

"You are violating the law," I answered. "Why should I pay for repairs?"

"Do you want to do business, or don't you?" he demanded.

"No," I said.

So, like thousands of citizens, I'm caught in the middle. And I still haven't found a place to live.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Farm Workers' Absence Noted

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

After reading and rereading the excerpts on the Farm Panel (CP) Convention, I failed to see any mention of the agricultural worker at all. Is it possible that we have no agricultural workers at all?

I think it was an oversight which should be taken under serious consideration.

ANNA WOLF.

Bill Gropper Writes in Reply

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

To June Gordon, who wrote a letter in your column about me, I have sent the following note:

In all my 25 years of drawing cartoons for the movement—not once have you written me a letter, let alone a letter of praise.

But now when you do write—as National President of the Emma Lazarus Division of IPFO, IWO, you:

1. Insult me and scribble on scraps of paper some unjust criticism of my work.

2. I have included in the cartoon the CIO, which is the guiding force in the reconversion program, also the Negro, the white collar worker and the women.

3. To top it all, you end up with a demand that I change the cartoon for you in the next issue.

How do you get that way?

BILL GROPPER.

Thanks 'Commander' For Good Work

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am a veteran of World War I. At that time I was filled with Chicago Tribune propaganda. I now hate it like poison. Many thanks for the Veteran Commander's column. I'm sure we will need his help right along.

D. A. SINCLAIR.

Spanish Fiesta Wows Camp Unity

Wingdale, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the most exciting event held this season at Camp Unity close to two thousand dollars was contributed for the cause of a free Spain. One thousand persons, campers and staff, participated in picking the Negro beauty, Miss Conchita prize winner of the evening, at a Fiesta marking the close of the Beauty Contest. The slogan was "a penny is a vote for your candidate and for a Free Spain." In the last few minutes before midnight the end of the contest excitement was at a fever pitch and in the final totals Miss Conchita led with 62,100 votes. Other contestants were Ruth Brooks, Gabby Gero, Lynn Temple and Betty Jacobson.

The Judge was Irwin Kleiner, a returned prisoner of war.

D. L.

Applause For Feature

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I must tell you that I enjoyed the Story of Labor in the Aug. 12 Worker. It's educational and necessary, but it's crowded and you should have given it more space.

J. BUCCINI.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Views On Labor News

IT ALL happened within the span of one vacation. When I said goodbye to my sweating associates and set out on a journey to Brighton Beach where I live and continued to live through my vacation period, we were still at war. The airways were still carrying warning of "hard fighting ahead." Few minds were adjusted to the reality that fighting was about to actually end.



But quicker than it takes to develop a decent tan, Japan surrendered, disgorged her vast empire, and went through all the details to the point of signing the terms at impressive Tokyo Bay ceremony on the battleship Missouri. Some 3,000,000 war workers were already laid off and the cry of production for victory gave way to the demand of jobs. Demonstrations for jobs are sweeping through the country. Even our Congress was forced to knock five weeks off its vacation in response to the cry for legislation to meet the "Pearl Harbor" of peace.

Rationing went out of the window on most things. The heat is off on commodities. I was almost knocked off my feet as I passed our butcher, at an hour when he often had 40 or 50 women in line. He sat looking out of his store window and appeared quite rested. I

by George Morris

noticed a plentiful supply of meat in his show cases.

WITH the same lightning speed, changes are occurring in unions. I didn't have to tour union offices to find that out. Business agents and shop stewards in the neighborhood had the same story. Shops suddenly closed, their employees scattered to the four winds to find other fields. Meanwhile, local unions are doubtful of their own future.

Laid off workers who had gone to file for unemployment insurance tell of numerous job offers, but at wages far below the rates on the lost jobs.

As I sat and thought over this revolution that has occurred I was thinking of the great change in my own work when I got back to the office. And that, of course, carried me to the state of affairs in our labor movement. The sad fact is that so much of it is still hardly orientated to the great changes that have occurred and their full implication.

Bill Green still issues edicts forbidding CIO-AFL unity, as he did in the case of the Minneapolis local plan for joint action on reconversion. John L. Lewis who tried to disrupt labor's war effort, now carries on the same activity in the form of an "organizing" drive to disrupt labor's effectiveness in the

Catching Up With the Speed of Peace

reconversion period.

I didn't have to think long to conclude that the big job ahead is to arouse labor's millions to vigorous action for a people's reconversion.

This column has for a long time harped on the danger that we face at home when the fighting ends. Our appeal for demonstrations, delegations, petitions and like pressure on Congress and the administration, must have been quite monotonous at times. The stark realities that face us now are undoubtedly far more convincing.

THE great changes in this world have even impressed themselves upon my vacation. No sooner did Hirohito make up his mind than Joe Fields of the New Century Publishers, put the squeeze on me for a pamphlet on reconversion that was due him for some weeks. So, with Fields on one side, and my little Laura and still littler Vickie, clamoring that I take them to the beach and places, on the other, and the radio blaring away about the surrender victory celebrations, and nightly block parties within hearing distance, I went to work on the pamphlet. "Reconversion—60,000,000 Jobs or 15,000,000 Jobless" should be off the press in a day or two.

Anyway, it was a memorable and happy vacation despite the fact that it was mixed with work and I complied with ODT appeals by staying in town.

Radar in War And Peace

by Peter Stone

mountains, bridges and rivers. These radar waves penetrate fog, clouds and smoke—and, unlike light, can be controlled to give exact automatic measurements.

TO AVOID blurred reflections of the microwaves, radar apparatus sends out staccato pulses at a rate of about 1,000 per second. Each pulse can travel approximately 200 miles (total back and forth) in about one-thousandth of a second and record its message without interference from the next one.

There are limitations on radar, however. The signals can only travel in a straight line, go no farther than the horizon and cannot penetrate solid objects or water. Thus, the Nazi U-boat command tried to outwit radar apparatus by building a submarine that need not come to the surface. They began to employ an air tube called the "schnorkel" when the war came to an end.

Despite these limitations, the Office of War Information says radar "has more than any single development since the airplane, changed the face of warfare; for one of the greatest weapons in any war is surprise, and surprise is usually achieved by concealment in the last minutes or hours before the attack. The concealment formerly afforded by darkness or fog or cloud or artificial smoke or the glare of the sun does not exist in the world of radar."

Radar in this war was the chief enemy of the buzz-bomb. In August, 1944, of 106 Nazi rocket bombs hurled at London only three got through because of the accuracy of radar-directed anti-aircraft fire. Officially radio

Science Notebook

A SIMPLE explanation of radar is found in the echo. Shooting at a mountainside and waiting for the echo is an illustration of the radar principle. The sound waves thus shouted, strike the mountainside and are reflected back to the person. Timing the returning sound, and knowing the speed of sound in air (about 1,000 feet per second), it is fairly simple to calculate the distance of the shouter from the mountain.



However, the speed of radio waves is so great (about 186,000 miles per second) that radar became practical only with the development of electronic instruments for measuring the split-second time intervals. For instance, the time required for a radio wave to travel to an object 50 feet away and back again is only one ten-millionth of a second, yet radar devices can measure it.

The electronic radar screen or "scope" sees as well in the dark as in the light. The radio echo becomes translated by this scope into a visual image on the screen. Radar can thus see the flight of a shell from an artillery piece and the fall of a hit airplane. At sea it can detect icebergs, buoys, reefs and other ships more than 20 miles away. Set off by radar controls naval or anti-aircraft guns can clamp onto moving targets and hit them.

A plane equipped with radar can detect a submarine periscope many miles away and at night too, or lay open the terrain below like a relief map showing coastlines, harbors,

Crippled Heroes of Spain Badly in Need of Medical Aid

This is a story about Spanish Republicans in France.

It is a story of the legless, armless veterans who still have no artificial limbs; of the starved and sick survivors of Germany's death camps, who receive no international aid; of the women and kids left destitute—but proud—because their men went back across the Pyrenees to fight in Spain's underground.

WRITES TO PARKER

Dr. Charles R. Joy, director of the Unitarian Service Committee, wrote from Marseilles recently to Dorothy Parker, acting chairman of the Spanish Refugee Appeal. He told what is being done with the Appeal's contributions. He told how much more must still be done.

The Appeal, which is sponsoring a rally for Spain's fighting Republicans in Madison Square Garden on the night of Sept. 24, made Dr. Joy's letter public yesterday.

Dr. Joy listed "cases," statistics. "Carreras, Raphael. Two legs paralyzed. One hundred percent incapacitated. Result of war in Spain. Four years in concentration camps. . . . Mme. Carmen Santiago. Husband arrested by Gestapo and sent back into Spain in Feb., 1941. No news since. Has two small girls and a little boy. Lived on charity of her compatriots who have little more than she."

"These pathetic tales could be multiplied by thousands," Dr. Joy wrote. "What is America going to do for these men, women and little children to whom we owe so much? They have been too long shunted aside, reviled by our common enemies, neglected, forgotten."

"This problem is so vast," Dr. Joy wrote, "and the need so profound that we have done nothing over here except to skirt the edges of it. The



Disabled Spanish Veterans: After more than five years of maltreatment in fascist concentration camps, and a year of privation in hungry liberated France, they still lack artificial limbs, crutches, eyeglasses, teeth.

Ligue des Mutilés has confidence in our committee and seeks our help.

"Can the world ever justify the plight of men who fought for liberty seven and eight years ago and still have no artificial legs to walk on, no crutches to walk with, no eyeglasses, no teeth, no comforts, and should I say, no friends?"

60-COT HOSPITAL

Some help has begun. Dr. Joy described a 60-cot hospital at Toulouse, located in a lovely chateau. A hospital with insufficient medicines, instruments, sheets, furni-

ings.

He told of a rest home at the Hotel Corona in Lourdes, where Spaniards sing and are happy but admit to one complaint: "They were still hungry. Our budget and food conditions conspire together to make the food supply insufficient for men who have been undernourished for years and are trying to rebuild their strength again."

Need is everywhere. Dr. Joy suggested that Americans should do more through the Spanish Refugee Appeal.

Laski's New Target: Italian Labor Unity

Thus far, the only important difference between Foreign Minister Bevin and Labor Party Chairman Laski is that one works through diplomatic and the other through political channels, but for the same ends.

Wherever Prof. Laski has intervened in the politics of European countries it has been against working class unity. This was the case in France and the Scandinavian countries where Laski advised the Socialists to reject Communist proposals for unity of action between the two parties leading towards a merger.

The latest and most direct in-

trusion of Prof. Laski comes in the form of a series of articles in the Rome political weekly Nuova Europa. The first article is headed "My Advice to Nenni," Pietro Nenni, leader of the Italian Socialist Party and a Vice-Premier in the coalition government.

In this article, Nenni is accused of having "lost confidence" in democracy and of heading towards a "one-party State" because of his policy of unity with the Communists.

As is the case with the Labor Government's protests against nationalization of the foreign-owned mines in Yugoslavia, Laski's complaint exempts the British labor party from the very things the European socialists are accused of. The fact of the matter is that Italy has a widely representative Coalition government, while Britain has a one-party Labor Government.

Joint action between the Socialist and Communist parties seeks to re-establish the unity of the working class, within the Coalition, to avoid the historic mistake which contributed to the victory of fascism. Similar moves were rejected by the Labor Party leaders in Britain, despite the widespread trade union support for the Communist proposals for merger with the Labor Party.

Laski's intervention was the signal for a concerted attack upon Nenni in the Italian press. It will be recalled that the American Social-Democratic group led by David Dubinsky attempted intervention in Italian affairs along the same lines, but with little success.

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Yank Reporters Have Tough Time Getting to Yokosuka

By RICHARD W. JOHNSTON

ABOARD A TRAIN SOMEWHERE IN JAPAN, Sept. 3 (UP).—The dateline on this story is uncertain because neither United Press correspondent Frank Bartholomew nor myself know exactly where we are. We don't even know if this rickety contrivance will manage to deliver us to Yokosuka at the time it is supposed to.

Bartholomew and I braved the "Yokosuka!" loudly and persistently tonight to return to Yokosuka. We snagged tickets by yelling "Yokosuka!" Loudly and persistently but once having bought the tickets we didn't know where to find the train.

There seemed to be a lot of Japanese about. Bartholomew would point one way and say "Hokosua?" The nearest Japanese would bow, scrape, hiss and give the equivalent for yes. At the same time I would be pointing in the opposite direc-

tion and getting the same reaction from another.

Then came one Mr. James Ota, carrying an umbrella and wearing a Japanese version of a G-I peaked hat.

"You wished to go to Yokosuka?" he inquired elegantly. "I will guide you."

YEARS FOR WAIKIKI

I asked him where he had learned such good English.

"McKinley High School, Honolulu," Mr. Ota answered. "My father is George Ota, the contractor. How are things at Waikiki these days?"

We assured him Waikiki was in fine shape and that George Ota was doing a rushing business.

Anyway, Mr. Ota, Jr., got us on this train which is now barreling through the night in what we hope is the right direction. The car is full of Japanese. In a public address before the train pulled out, Mr. Ota told them to leave us alone.

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Let 'er Roll

WE heard a story this week about a Brooklyn club, which we found interesting as an example of consistency and coordination in press work. Coordination in that club work was geared to make full use of the press, and consistency in that the activity was planned to cover specific areas at specific intervals in a regular and business-like way.

This club was active in collecting election petition signatures. During the lull between the petitions and the main election campaign, the press committee selected for concentration the area which yielded the most signatures per block (about three square square blocks were taken). The person obtaining the signatures in the area teamed up with a member of the press committee to visit the persons who signed. A bundle order for that day resulted in twenty papers being sold by a single pair of canvassers.

Since many of the "visitees" had never read The Worker before, they were not pressed for subscriptions on this first visit. The approach of the canvassers was that this paper supported the candidate for whom they had signed (Peter V. Cacchione) and featured a column written by him in the paper. They also stressed the problem of jobs and layoffs, and emphasized the paper's coverage of a job rally called for the coming week. They indicated that they would return with next week's issue of the paper, and suggested that if the person buying it like it, he might wish to take a subscription at that time.

In the first place, groundwork has been laid for the press committee to revisit these people with a bundle order next week. This should result in full sale of the bundle and in a handful of subs. That is what we mean by coordination of press work within itself and with general club activity.

Secondly, when the election campaign becomes hotter, the election canvasser will have a nucleus of people in that district from whom to obtain pledges, some of whom may even be actively involved in the election work. Furthermore, the club which distributed leaflets for the job rally on a special mobilization, asked the press and election worker to cover that district where they are known. They would thus be apt to see and talk with the people whom they previously visited. All that is what we mean by coordination of press work with club work, and vice versa.

Lastly, if the follow-up visit is not made, if a group of people are dispatched to another district, or if no bundle order is taken the next week, nine-tenths of the good effect of the work already done is lost. The petition-signer is lost as a potential subscriber to the paper, and is less likely to become an active and effective participant in the election drive and any other political activity of the club.

Consistency and coordination conserve the energy of our members in the long run, and might tend to eliminate the frantic scramble of last-minute "drives," not to mention satisfaction of seeing slow but sure results in press work.

African Leader's Wife To Seek French Post

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Mme. Felix Eboue, widow of the renowned Negro governor-general of French Equatorial Africa, is en route to Guadeloupe where she will run for the French Assembly. A Paris dispatch in today's Sunday Chicago Bee said that Mme. Eboue will then proceed to New York en route to French Equatorial Africa.

Blood-Soaked Apartment Yields 3 Dead

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 3 (UP).—The bodies of three persons were found today in a blood-soaked apartment.

The dead were Ubaldo Marinelli, 49; his wife, Enrica, 47 and Settino

Rignani, 55, who lived with them. A bloody razor and a bottle which had contained poison were found on a windowsill.

The bodies were discovered by Louis Salvi, a neighbor, who oper-

ates a confectionary store adjacent to a meat market conducted by Marinelli and Rignani. Salvi, seeking to determine why the market was not open for business, entered the building and discovered Rigna-

ni's body across the bed.

Mrs. Marinelli was found in a pool of blood in the hallway. Her husband was found near the entrance to a bedroom. All had been dead several hours.

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LOW DOWN

About the Cubs of 1898,
As Described by Fred Ellis

By Nat Low

"Everitt, Dahlin, Lange, Anson, Ryan, Decker, Pfeffer, Kittredge and Griffith."

That was Fred Ellis speaking and he was calling off the lineup of the Chicago Cubs of 1898. And so began our ever-so-often column by Freddy, who is a veritable sports encyclopedia.

Freddy used to watch ball games in Chicago way back then and the Cubs were his favorite boys. "This was a ball team, Junior," said Freddy. "They didn't play with rubber balls in those days, but with real ones."

Cap Anson, one of the game's immortals, was Freddy's first diamond hero and quite a hero, too. "Anson played so long in the National League he got famous just by people seeing him around," avowed Freddy. "He made a living playing pool after quitting baseball, touring the vaudeville circuit."

There were a number of other famous ball players on this team, and one of them was Bill Lange. "You can say for me Lange was one of the greatest center fielders of all time. He was always under the ball, wherever it was," reminisced our office-sharer, with a far-away look in his very blue eyes.

Another real great was Clark Griffith, now the grey fox of the Washington Senators. "Griffith was a fine pitcher," recalled Freddy, "and he had a lot of stuff, including a curve ball that broke like lightning and fine control. He was a great pitcher..."

The Cubs played in the old West Side Park in those days, near the County Hospital, and the park seated some 20,000 people. A lot for those days.

"Admission was much cheaper, too," rambled on our informant. "Price to the grandstands was only 50 cents while the bleachers were a quarter."

I asked Freddy how the Cubs of his day would stack up against the Cubs of today who are leading the National League.

"They'd stack up very good," he shot back, "and they'd hit that rabbit ball clear out of the lot every time."

Freddy paused for a moment, so I started to dig him about the current ball players being better than the old timers in all phases of the game.

Our cartoonist smiled a condescending smile. "Seems to me the balls are bigger these days to give these young whippersnappers a chance to hit them. Also, the bats are big and flat now and that helps. In fact, every little bit helps, Junior."

I asked Freddy how Cap Anson would stack up against Phil Cavaletta, for instance.

Freddy looked at me queerly.

"Are you serious?" he said.

"I certainly am."

Whereupon Freddy picked up his crayon and began to cartoon vigorously.

"Write your own columns from now on, Junior, you're beyond aid."

And with that, our discussion came to an end. But so did the column—and for a lazy, sunny Labor Day, 'tain't half bad. I hope.

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from the hot and steaming islands
of the Southwest Pacific to defend
the National Amateur Tennis Cham-
pionship paid off in an unexpectedly
easy triumph today for Air Force
Sgt. Frankie Parker.

The golden boy from California,
thwarted 13 years before he finally
realized his long-sought ambition,
met court-crippled Bill Talbert of
Wilmington, Del., in the finals on
Forest Hills' famed center court to-
day and wound up with the easiest
championship he ever had visual-
ized, 14-12, 6-1, 6-2.

It wasn't Parker's fault that Tal-
bert suffered a pulled knee liga-
ment in winning his semi-final
match yesterday against Ecuador's
Francisco (Pancho) Segura. It was
the fickle tennis gods finally smiling
on the rag-tag kid from Milwaukee
who now calls Los Angeles home.

Even so the bronzed champion,
who had beaten this same Talbert
in the finals last year to finally
realize his dreams, took no advan-
tage of his opponent. Parker
didn't attack with the cross-court,
corner-to-corner method which
carried him to victory last year.
He didn't use that famed back-
hand capable of those passing
shots to the deep sections of the
oblong court. And he ignored that
well-known drop shot which made
him a Davis Cup star six years
ago when Australia finally took
the cup from Uncle Sam for the
duration.

Parker simply returned the ball
at his foe, refusing to make him
run on that crippled leg, and earned
a gruelling first set by simply out-
lasting the almost stationary Tal-
bert. He was confident to play pat
ball and wait for the inevitable error.
That's the way he finally crashed
through in the opener, 14-12, a
greater sportsman against a crippled
Talbert than he would have been
against an uninjured rival.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Alma Detlinger, News
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
WOR—Variety Show
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—A Woman's Life—Play
WMCA—News; Varieties
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
WABC—Ann's Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Maggi McNellis—Talk
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—News From the Pacific
WOR—News; Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Lopes Orchestra
WJZ—Constance Bennett—Talk
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Margaret MacDonald
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healy
1:45-WEAF—Left Eld, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Belfrage, News
WJZ—John E. Kennedy, News
WABC—Two on a Kiss
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Jane Cowie—Talk
WJZ—Ethel and Albert—Sketch
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
WABC—Time to Remember
WMCA—News; Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—John Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WMCA—News; Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Jack Bech Show
WABC—House Party
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis
4:25-WABC—News Reports

Cubs Gain on Cards; Tigers, Nats, Yanks Win

By PHIL GORDON

At the end of yesterday's first games, the American League standings were unaltered, because the four leading clubs, the Tigers, Senators, Browns and Yankees all won.

Scores:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(1st Game)

NEW YORK .001 000 210—4 12 3
Philadelphia .001 000 000—1 7 1
Bevens and Robinson; Bowles,
Fowler (8) and Rosar.

(1st Game)

Washington .120 500 210—11 15 0
Boston .000 041 000—5 9 5
Pieretti, Appleton (6) and Ferrell;
Ferris, Barrett (4), Hefflin (6),
O'Neill (9) and Holm, Steiner (5).

(1st Game)

Cincinnati .000 000 002—2 7 1
Chicago .501 010 00x—7 11 0
Hessner, Fox (2), Harriet (8) and
Lakeman; Derringer and Rice.

(1st Game)

Chicago .000 201 011—5 11 1
Detroit .110 002 20x—6 10 2
Humphries, Johnson (7) and
Tresh; Bridges, Caster (8) and
Richards, Swift (7).

(1st Game)

St. Louis .100 230 000—6 12 0
Cleveland .200 000 010—3 9 2
Muncie and Hayworth; Smith,
Canter (5), Salvesson (8) and Hayes,
Desautels (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(1st Game)

Boston .000 000 000—0 6 1
BROOKLYN .000 040 00x—4 10 2
Logan, Hutchings (8) and Masi;
Seas and Dantonio.

(1st Game)

Philadelphia .000 000 011—2 4 1
NEW YORK .000 111 00x—3 6 4
Barrett, Montague (8) and Sam-
minick; Feldman and Lombardi.

(1st Game)

Pittsburgh .210 200 010—6 9 2
St. Louis .010 001 030—5 6 0
Ostermueller, Rescigno (8) and
Salkeld; Wilks, Partenheimer (2),
Byerly (6), Creel (8) and Rice.

But in the National League, the
league-leading Chicago Cubs gained
a full game on the Cards by virtue
of a 7-2 victory over the Reds while
the Pirates were knocking off the
Redbirds, 6-5. As a result, the Cubs
now lead by three games, four on
the all-vital losing side.

The Cubs' Paul Derringer was the
winning hurler. The Cards, in their
vain effort, used Ted Wilks and
three others.

In the AL, the Tigers behind
returned Tommy Bridges, beat the
White Sox 6-5, although George
Caster had to come to Bridges' re-
scue in the eighth.

The Nats trounced Boston's Dave
Ferris 11-5 behind the hurling of Al
Pieretti and Pete Appleton while the
Yankees, behind Floyd Bevens, were
knocking off the Athletics, 4-1.

The Giants, in their fight to
overtake the Dodgers, beat the
Phillies twice running 3-2 and 9-0.
The Dodgers, in their first game,
knocked off the Braves 4-0 behind
the six hit hurling of Tom Seaver.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia .000 000 000—0 6 1
NEW YORK .210 040 02x—9 13 1
Spruill, Montague (8) and An-
drews; Maglie and Klutz.

Tokyo Vice Admiral Commits Hara-Kiri

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3 (UP).
—Radio Tokyo said today that Vice
Admiral Matsuo Morizumi, superin-
tendent of shipbuilding and ord-
nance in the Osaka Naval Defense
district, committed Hara-Kiri last
night.

7:45-WOR—Xavier Cugat Records
WHN—J. Steel
WMCA—Tony Roberts, Songs
8:00-WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs
WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—Lum 'n' Abner
WABC—Big Town
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—Recorded Music
WJZ—Talk—Radio Harris
8:30-WEAF—A Date With Judy—Comedy
WOR—The Falsom—Play
WJZ—Alan Young Show
WABC—Theatre of Romance
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Navy Hour
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Lombardo Orchestra
WABC—Inner Sanctum—Play
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—World-Wide News Review
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—Everybody's Music
9:30-WEAF—Victor Bonafant Show
WOR—American Forum
WJZ—The Doctors Talk It Over
WABC—The Doctor Fights
9:45-WJZ—Willard Fitcher—News
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
10:00-WEAF—The Man Called X—Play,
With Herbert Marshall
WJZ—Olsen Orchestra
WABC—Service to the Front
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Recorded Music
10:15-WOR—Orestes Report
10:30-WEAF—An Evening With Romberg
WOR—Olsen Orchestra
WJZ—Suit Yourself—Quiz
WABC—Congress Speaks
WMCA—Frank Kingdon
WQXR—Air de Ballet
10:45-WABC—Behind the Scenes at CBS
WMCA—Recorded Music
11:00-WEAF—WOR—News; Music
WABC—WJZ—News; Music
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:05-WJZ—W. S. Galtmor
11:30-WEAF—Behold the Jew—Play
12:00-WEAF—WABC—News; Music
WJZ—WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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ROOM TO LET—WANTED
YOUNG MAN wishes furnished room,
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End of the Summer In the Galleries

By GAIL KANE

The ACA Gallery again proved its social usefulness in the recent show of paintings and drawings by members of the National Maritime Union. Most of these men had no other training than that which they received in the union art classes.

There was much of interest and real talent among the exhibits. The subject matter varied widely, from subway scenes to the old home-stand; from detailed drawings of the interior of the ship's galley to the imaginative flights of the painter of Chaco. But the real point of the exhibition is the gradual emergence of the labor union as a patron of art. Under the encouragement and with the aid of the NMU, these men painted and drew, and out of their efforts 600 pictures were submitted to the judges of this exhibition. There was only room to accommodate 60.

With the encouragement given them by the union—through public exhibition in a real gallery—these men will be able to evaluate more correctly the place of art. Also, undoubtedly, some will develop into artists professionally. Some might have never tried to paint, if it were not for this opportunity.

THE Mexican artist, Chavez, is represented by a group of drawings at the Brooklyn Museum. Here is another artist, who, with Sequeiros, is a real worker. With somber attention, he has sketched the worker, prisoner, the man on the street, and gives us a simple understanding of them. The subway crowds—people walking next to each other, yet ignorant of each other—are a source of hurt to him. He wishes all men to be brothers. To help each other.

Truly the Mexican artists have a great deal of simplicity to teach their Northern brothers and sisters in the arts.

Film Studios Plan Big Company Union

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 3.—Hollywood union leaders charge that a campaign to establish industry-wide company unionism in the motion picture studios is being engineered by the Association of Motion Picture Producers as the last-stand union-busting technique of the 24-week Hollywood strike.

Notices to studio heads to "prepare for a new type of industry-wide union" among white collar workers have been issued by the Hollywood producers branch of the Will Hays office, according to a report made to the 15-union strategy committee supporting the strike for bargaining rights of Painters Local 1421.

The notices are understood to be of the "read and burn" type utilized on previous occasions in the producer war on their employees who affiliate with progressive unions.

Meantime a union charge of unfair labor practice on the part of MGM studios is on file today with the National Labor Relations Board following a petition for NLRB recognition of an MGM Janitors Guild.

IN PERSON

William Walsh, MGM labor relations chief, and a member of MGM foremen and supervising assistants appeared in person at NLRB office in Los Angeles to argue in favor of the company-inspired "union."

Walsh is a former regional director of the NLRB.

The producers' arguments were heard for the first by Michael Komaroff, who also heard protests of labor attorneys and representatives of three white collar AFL unions who asserted that the MGM guild is part of the plan to establish industry-wide company unionism.

John C. Stevenson, attorney for the Building Service Employees In-

FOURTEEN canvases by Van Gogh are on view in the lounge foyer of the Museum of Modern Art. It seems a long time since we've seen a good group of this painter's work, and so it is refreshing to see again Van Gogh's fading exuberance in nature and his concern for man. The fourteen pictures are a good selection of his many moods and interests during his life. I would like to insert a reminder. The show of the museum's permanent collection is still on view. This should not be missed.

A THOUGHT about the exhibition of pictures that went to the Soviet Union: It will be interesting to learn what our Soviet friends think of the work of the American artists. Aside from being another link with our great ally, there should come from this some steps towards the development of new ideas on criticism. The first tenet was framed by Lenin: "Art belongs to the people. It must have its deepest roots in the broad masses of workers. It must be understood and loved by them. It must be rooted in and grow with their feelings, thoughts, and desires. It must arouse and develop the artist in them."

The place of art in the Soviet is bounded with those ideas. The artist is economically and technically free, able to paint in any style and about any subject, remembering—indeed, making part of his art—Lenin's words. In contrast, our artists are dependent upon a feudal system of patronage—gallery and private.

international Union; Frank Pestana and William Esterman, attorneys for BSEIU Local 278; Ben Margolis, attorney for BSEIU Local 101; and Business Agents Glenn Pratt of the Screen Office Employees Guild; Maurice Howard of Screen Cartoonists; and Milton Gottlieb of Screen Publicists Guild protested the MGM guild filing.

Sequel to the meeting was a complaint filed with NLRB by Jack Williams, business agent of Building Service Local Union 278, charging that MGM had assisted 63 employees in forming the Janitors Guild with the participation of supervisory employees, and had contributed to the guild's support in violation of federal labor law.

French-Russian Film Program

The Fifth Ave. Playhouse will present for one week starting Wednesday, a French-Russian program consisting of Louis Jouvet in the French comedy, *Mr. Flow* and the Russian drama, *Guerilla Brigade* starring Lev Sverdlin.

Mrs. Robeson to Join Africa Council Staff

Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs, announced yesterday that Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, wife of Paul Robeson, would join the staff of that organization to assist in carrying forward the Council's expanded program of activities for the fall and winter.

Mrs. Robeson is the author of "African Journey," published a few weeks ago by John Day & Co.

Iowa Corn in Technicolor

By DAVID FLATT

Take a bundle of Iowa corn in Technicolor in a "Coney Island" setting. Throw in two Conover pin-up girls, a bucolic crooner and a newspaperman on the alert for human interest stories.

Add a comic farmer who insists he has the fattest hog in the state; a comic operator of a grain and feed truck who says he hasn't and backs it up with a quote from Emerson; a comic judge of a pickle and mince-meat contest; a comic, hog-faced congressman who seems a more perfect bore than "Blue Boy," the prize-winning porker; a comic song-plugger.

Season with a half-dozen average love songs by Oscar Hammerstein and Richard Rodgers of Oklahoma fame.

Serve with the usual tinsel, perfume and paint preferably in a night club.

The result is *State Fair*, a 80-80 boy-meets-girl musical.

Jeanne Crain is the lovelick farmer's daughter but she could pass as the banker's daughter.

Dick Haymes is the farmer's singing son. He looks and acts as though he thinks tomatoes grow on



DANA ANDREWS

trees. Dana Andrews fits the common misconception that newspaper reporters are good-looking, single and hungry for love.

Charlie Winniger spends a lot of time with his pet Hampshire hog. Charlie gives the impression that

State Fair, 20th Century Fox film at the Roxy; with Jeanne Crain, Dana Andrews, Dick Haymes, Vivian Blaine, Charles Winniger. Screenplay by Oscar Hammerstein II from the novel by Phil Stong; lyrics by Hammerstein, music by Richard Rodgers; directed by Walter Lang.

he knows the difference between pigs knuckles and roast loin of pork. But that Iowa farm he owns looks like it has never been used. No one could possibly live on a farm that clean. Even the garbage fed to the pigs is good to look at. Iowa farmers should find all this extremely educational.

Take my word that the rave notices comparing *State Fair* with *Oklahoma* are nonsense. It is like comparing a whale with a sardine.

Even the best of the songs like *I Owe Iowa* and *It's A Grand Night For Singing* are only half as good as the least important songs in *Oklahoma*.

Oscar Hammerstein II and Richard Rodgers and 20th Fox have let us down with this corny musical of farm life. With *Oklahoma*, a vivid example of what a musical should be like, to guide them, there is no excuse for a *State Fair*.

A Day Over the Soviet Radio

The Soviet radio does not broadcast soap operas, but does have frequent pickups from the theatre stage, from the opera and the ballet. Whole evenings of readings from Mark Twain, de Maupassant and Chekhov are also featured, according to a report by Fred W. Hilt in the New York Times.

Russian listeners, he writes, have a good deal to say about the shape and character of their radio programs. They are fond of the classics, and more than twice a day the radio brings them two solid hours of symphonies, concertos and chamber music.

"Lately, Russian listeners also have been treated to Gershwin and Roy Harris and according to all indications, American jazz music has made a great hit and is broadcast on many occasions."

Broadcasts are sent out daily in the seventy different languages of the USSR. In addition, programs in some twenty-eight foreign tongues are broadcast daily from Radio Center Moscow in Pushkin Square. "There is literally no language group anywhere in the world which could not, some time during

a twenty-four-hour day, switch on its radio and hear a broadcast in its own tongue emanating from a Moscow station."

An ordinary broadcasting day for Soviet listeners features fourteen news periods and eighteen musical presentations besides five children's hours, literary broadcasts, educational and political talks, and special broadcasts for the Red Army and Navy.

A regular schedule of news, music and comment is beamed to the United States three times a day over the wave lengths of 15.75, 11.83 and 15.38 megacycles.

The Fighting AAF

The Fighting AAF, the Army Air Forces wire-recorded radio show, will be heard over WJZ-ABC at a new day and time, beginning Sept. 6, when the program will be aired on Thursdays at 10.30 p.m.



The Nicholas Brothers, tap dancers, are featured this week at the McKinley Theatre, 169th St. and Boston Road, along with other live acts and the feature film *Great Mike* with Stuart Erwin.

"BEST PLAY OF THE SEASON." —Burns Mantle, Daily News.
FREDRIC MARCH in **MARGO** by PAUL OSBORN from JOHN HERSEY'S **FULLER'S FREE-WINNING NOVEL**
CORT THEATRE, 45 St. E. of W. Way, Air-Cond.
Evs. 8:30, 11:20 to 12:20 tax inc. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

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I WANNA GET MARRIED!
GERTRUDE NIESEN
"FOLLOW THE GIRLS"
Staged by HARRY DELMAR
BROADHURST THEATRE, 44 St. Mat. Wed. & Sat. AIR-CONDITIONED

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"HANDSOME ROMANTIC MUSICAL... SOLID!"
"A welcome mid-summer contribution to the Broadway boom." —BARNES, Herald Tribune.

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Staged by MASSARD SHORT
Jean Roberts Harry Stachwell Rene Vincent
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AIR-COND. WINTER GARDEN, W. Way & 50th St.
Evs. 8:30. Next Matinee Saturday 2:30

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!
OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present
SONO OSATO - NANCY WALKER in
ON THE TOWN
Directed by GEORGE ABBOY
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS
COOL MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St.
West of 8th Ave. Cl. 6-6363. Eves. 8:40.
Cl. 8-8565. Eves. 8:40. Next Matinee Sat. 2:40

A SHAGHEROO! TERRIFIC! WONDERFUL!
—Robert Coleman, Mirror
MICHAEL TODD presents
UP IN CENTRAL PARK
Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
BROADWAY THEATRE, 87 St. 50 St. Air-Cond.

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AN ARTKINO RELEASE
PRODUCED IN THE U. S. S. R.
7th AVE. BET. 42 & 41 STS.
DOORS Open 8:45 A. M.

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A Columbia Picture
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Picture at: 10:30, 1:20, 4:20, 7:17, 10:17
Stage Show at: 12:15, 3:05, 6:05, 8:30

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The Star of "The Great Dictator"
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"THE GREAT DICTATOR"
"THE GREAT DICTATOR"

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5th Ave.
SPRING SONG
Music by D. Kabalevsky
JEAN GABIN in
Escape from Yesterday
with ANNABELLA

IRVING PLACE
14th St. & Union Sq. GR. 5-0978
THE MIGHTY EPIC OF SEVASTOPOL
THE LAST HILL
An ARKINO release
A HARRY BAHR, GUY VERNON in
"A MAN AND HIS WIFE"

Epic of Soviet Heroism
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— Also —
Leo Tolstoy's
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14th St. CITY Near 4th Ave.

BROOKLYN
DOORS OPEN 12:30 — NO CHARGE GOLD STAR MOTHERS
ASTER
Broadway at Williamsburg
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"THE LAST HILL"
• Plus "LENINGRAD MUSIC HALL"
• Extra "MAIDANEK" Nazi Death Camp
First Run... Exclusive Brooklyn Showing—Mighty Epic of Sevastopol's Heroes
Mat. 20c - Eve. 40c - 50c top Fri. Sat. Sun.

Operate Aluminum Plants --- Murray

Says Gov't Plants Can Give Jobs to 20,000

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3 (UP).—CIO President Philip Murray advised the government today that seven government-owned aluminum plants now closed or scheduled to be shut down would provide employment for 20,000 persons if operated at full capacity.

Murray told John W. Snyder, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, that shutdowns and cutbacks in plants of the Aluminum Co. of America have resulted in unemployment for 16,400 workers.

The CIO leader said that steps should be taken by the government "to utilize to the greatest degree possible abandoned government properties which these companies neither care to purchase, lease nor operate."

Government-owned plants have been shut down at Chicago, Canonsburg, Pa.; Newark, O.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Monroe, Mich., and Cressona, Pa., Murray said. Another plant at Spokane, Wash., will be closed in 30 days.

At their peak, Murray said, these plants employed 16,800, but were down to 9,100 by last July. Total

cost to the government for construction was placed at \$213,660,000.

Government-owned plants at Hurricane Creek, Ariz.; Jones Mill, Ark.; Mead, Wash., and Troutdale, Ore., employed 4,350 at their peak, but last July employment was down to 3,750, Murray said.

Alcoa's own plants at Alcoa, Tenn.; Bauxite, Ark.; Detroit; Edgewater, N.J.; Bridgeport-Fairfield, Conn.; Mobile, Ala.; New Kensington, Pa., and Badin, N.C., employed 36,500 at peak operation but were down to 26,100 last July, according to Murray's figures.

Murray's figures represented production workers only, since the company has revealed that its peak employment of 103,000 in 1943 has declined to 63,000. An official said that approximately 20,000 more would be laid off but the firm will still be well above its 1939 employment of 26,000.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, September 4, 1945



Heading for Yokohama: Elements of the 188th Parachute Infantry Regiment swing aboard trucks as they unload from planes arriving at Aitani field from Okinawa.

De Gaulle Turns Down Labor Request to Confer on Elections

PARIS, Sept. 3 (UP).—Gen. Charles De Gaulle today refused to discuss political aspects of the forthcoming general election with leaders of the French labor union organization, the Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT).

Leon Jouhaux, Secretary General of the CGT, asked De Gaulle in writing to meet a Committee of representatives of the CGT, the Radical Socialists, Communists, Socialists and League of the Rights of Man, to discuss what sort of political regime will be decided by French elections.

De Gaulle refused, basing his action on the legal status of the CGT, which is a labor syndicate and not a political party.

"The professional syndicate's only purpose is the study and defense of economic, industrial, commercial and agricultural interests. . . ." said De Gaulle's reply.

"I can discuss the professional interests represented by the CGT with you at any time, but I cannot act in the same way in reference to political elections."

Jouhaux promptly called a meeting of party representatives for tomorrow to discuss De Gaulle's re-

French CP Is Million Strong

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The French Communist Party yesterday celebrated the enrollment of 1,000,000 members at Vincennes Park. The French CP fund drive for the October election is nearing the 1,000,000 franc mark.

At the same time, the executive committee ended a three-day meeting repeating its appeal for unity with French Socialist Party.

fusal, and observers believed a protest was in the making.

The exchange of notes was revealed on the eve of a radio address by De Gaulle to the French people. He will speak at 8 p. m. Paris time (4 p. m. EWT) Tuesday, the 75th anniversary of the founding of the third republic, and is expected to report on his trip to the United States.

Whether the CGT proposal will be discussed is not known.

Americans Fight Hard as Soviet Team Leads in 2d Chess Round

By HY WALLACH

The second round of the historic radio chess match between teams of the Soviet Union and the United States got under way here yesterday with the American team in a fighting mood.

As yesterday's transoceanic contest resumed, the Americans were battling against a heavy lead in favor of the Russians who had chalked up a 9½-2½ score in their favor, a 30-move victory by Mikhail Botvinnik over Arnold Denker and a draw on board 7.

The match on this end is being conducted at the Henry Hudson Hotel and has drawn hundreds of chess enthusiasts to witness the performances of American chess masters who are competing with a brilliant Soviet team.

During the first round held Saturday and Sunday there was constant kibitzing and horse-play with tellers, officials and players themselves joking and laughing while waiting for games. Newspapermen and interested individuals were allowed into the room.

Yesterday there was dead silence in the players' room. Only top officials with urgent business were permitted into the room and the door was shut with a "No Admittance" sign hanging on it. The players were sitting grimly at their boards and attending to their own games.

But all this seems to have availed them nothing as far as salvaging the match is concerned. The Soviets needed but 2½ points after the close of the first Saturday-Sunday round. Andrea Lillenthal has already attained one-half by drawing again with Albert Pinkus on seventh board. Mikhail Botvinnik, the Russian champion, and Isaac Boleslavsky on third board seem rather sure to get the additional points required.

HOW IT SHAPES UP

Outlook at this writing appeared to be as follows:

Board 1—Employing the Slav Defense, Mikhail Botvinnik sprang a beautiful combination on his 13th move the point of which was demonstrated on the 18th move. As a result, his opponent Arnold S. Denker was forced to give up his Queen for a Rook and Bishop which was not at all sufficient in the particular position. Botvinnik should have no trouble in winning.

Board 2—Vassily Smyslov, employing the Slav Defense with more success than Denker was locked in

a very tight positional game at the end of 24 moves.

Board 3—Reuben Fine and Isaac Boleslavsky had definitely reached the end game stage at the close of 41 moves and appeared to be a certain win for the Russian.

Board 4—Israel Horowitz, having lost a very pretty game to Flohr in the first round, seemed to be turning the tables in a magnificent game. Saul Flohr resorted to the Caro-Kann Defense.

Board 5—In interesting Q pawn game, Alexander Kotov seemed to have an edge in his game with Isaac Kashdan.

Board 6—Igor Bondarevsky, intent on avenging Sunday's defeat, has been playing brilliantly. At the end of 25 moves, the Soviet player was a pawn ahead in the end game stage but Herman Steiner was fighting hard for a draw.

Board 7—Albert Pinkus, on the black side of a Nimzowitsch Defense drew again with Andrea Lillenthal.

Board 8—Another bright spot for the Americans. Pfc Herbert Seidman had the advantage of a passed pawn over Vyacheslav Ragozin with good winning chances.

Board 9—Vladimir Makogonov seemed to have a better game than Abraham Kupchik.

Board 10—Anthony Santasiere

played a completely bizarre opening which he himself has aptly dubbed "Santasiere's Folly." His youthful opponent, David Bronstein, met it with safe and sound developing moves and at this writing had a superior end game with Pawn superiority on the Q side.

War Vets Ask Bilbo Ouster

Washington Heights Post No. 7 of the Jewish War Veterans yesterday called on Sens. Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead to move for the impeachment of Senator Bilbo.

The post condemned Bilbo as a "menace to the peace and security of the United States, a disgrace to the United States Senate and unfit to hold office," accused him of "obtaining payment from the American people under false pretenses."

Sens. Wagner and Mead were also called on to act against Bilbo by the Brooklyn Non-Partisan Citizens' Committee for FEPC. The committee urged them to "lead in the action for the impeachment of Senator Bilbo" and pledged its "unflinching support" to the Senators in such action.

Sidney Gray, commander of the Washington Heights post, whose son Lawrence is a lieutenant overseas declared that "Bilbo stands for everything we fought against."

Moline Machine Workers Mark Labor Day By Defeating Lockout

Special to the Daily Worker

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 3.—A Labor Day celebration today of 1,500 Minneapolis Moline machine workers at CIO Hall was also a victory celebration. They voted approval of an agreement whereby 600 workers locked out by the company would be rehired, their vacation pay be given to them and the settling of long standing grievances immediately adjusted.

Moline UE locals 1138 and 1146 had given strike notice following a lockout. The strike notice was recalled.

Cheers greeted business agent William Mauseth's statement that the union should demand complete abolishment of the piece work system, a source of trouble, and demand a 35-cent increase in wages when negotiations start november for a new contract.

The Labor Day meetings in Duluth, Austin, Bovey and Ely, held by the CIO, had as principal demands the passage of the full employment bill and increased unemployment compensation allowances. Significant was the number of farm speakers at the meeting supporting the program. Distribution of the national CIO Labor Day statement was well received. A mass rally in Minneapolis for jobs and security on Sept. 20 in the Municipal Auditorium will be held under auspices of leaders of the AFL, CIO Central Labor bodies and of the railroad unions.

Many servicemen and Negro workers marched.

5,000 March in Milwaukee Labor Day

Special to the Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3.—Five thousand workers marched today in the CIO-sponsored Labor Day parade for jobs.

A crowd of 25,000 watched this city's biggest labor demonstration in 10 years, as a body of seamen led the two-mile-long procession. Speakers included Mayer Adelman, steel union director; Bob Buse, president of the CIO Council and Mayor Bohn.

Many servicemen and Negro workers marched.

Vandenberg Works Labor Day To Kill Jobless Benefits

(Continued from Page 3)

actionaries are confident the answers will be that any federal funds forthcoming would be deducted from the state totals before the workers get them.

Fighting for the bill as it is without crippling amendments today were Sens. Alben Barkley (D-Ky), Brien McMahon (D-Conn) and Scott Lucas (D-Ill).

In their pitching with Sens. Vandenberg and Taft were Sens. Owen Brewster (R-Me) and Eugene D. Millikin (R-Colo) patiently doing their utmost to drive down wages by keeping rates as they are. With them will vote for crippling amendments all the eight Republicans,

and possibly the chairman, Walter F. George (D-Ga) who has been non-committal, and polltaxers Harry F. Byrd (D-Va) and Tom Connally (D-Tex). Connally and Sen. Josiah W. Bailey (D-NC) another highly conservative southerner whose vote is a question mark, have been absent throughout the hearings.

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) has not returned, either, since the recess. Sen. George L. Radcliffe (D-Md) and Sen. Peter G. Gerry (D-R), Sen. Joseph F. Guffey (D-Pa) and Sen. Robert LaFollette (Prog-Wisc) have been absent, but are considered safe for the bill. Sen. David I. Walsh (D-Mass) will vote for it, as is, his office said.